

PEACE NEWS

The International Pacifist Weekly

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FOURPENCE

Building of 14 schools stopped MONEY WILL BUY 3 JET BOMBERS

Last month the Government published a report on the increased cost of armaments; also published in the Press last month was news of cuts in the social services. Here are some of the items from both of these sources:

Vickers Valiant jet bombers are expected to cost about £360,000 each.

Building of 14 new schools in Kent at a cost of £950,000 has been stopped on the instructions of the Ministry of Education. "A serious blow to Kent," said the Chairman of the Kent Education Committee.

Jet fighters, which can't stop the bombers getting through, cost £16,720 each.

Plans to spend £4,775 on extra playing fields for Lewes Grammar School have been dropped.

Price of Bren Guns is up from £35 to £68.

St. Albans Rural Council are to save £60 on each three-bedroomed house.

Cost of one Centurion tank is now £38,000.

Middlesex County Council is to cut maintenance and repairs to schools, also minor improvements to buildings, playgrounds and playing fields to save £251,855.

The 650 cartridges which an RAF fighter fires in one minute cost £130. Ten minutes firing practice by 40 planes: £52,000.

Day nurseries in Kent may be closed to save £50,000 a year.

BRITAIN'S ATOM BOMB Both Parties want it By Emrys Hughes, MP

MR. CHURCHILL is determined that he is not going to be placed in the dock while the Opposition Front Bench accuse him of being more warlike than they were.

His retort is that, during their term of office, they did what they could to develop the atom bomb, and as for the war in Korea, didn't they begin it?

"I was not aware, until I took office," said Mr. Churchill, "that not only had the Socialist Government made the atomic bomb as a matter of research, but that they had created at the expense of many scores of millions of pounds the important plant necessary for its regular production."

The discovery of the atom bomb by our scientists, Mr. Churchill regards as an "achievement," but he is very anxious to give the Labour Government the credit for it.

The great secret

He continued: "While paying all credit to the late Government and their scientists for the action which they have taken, I must, as

an old Parliamentarian, express my surprise that a full and clear statement was not made of this policy in Parliament, especially in view of the immense sums of money which were voted by this House without their having any clear appreciation of what was being done.

"There was no reason why Parliament in time of peace should not have been made fully aware, not, of course, of the technical details, but of the large scale new departure in policy adopted on so grave a matter."

According to Mr. Churchill the late Government were too secretive about the development of the atom bomb.

Mr. Churchill referred to the "scores of millions" that have been spent.

That is hardly a precise statement either; and surely in view of what the Prime Minister said in the Debate we are entitled to have a clearer statement as to how much we have spent.

But Mr. Churchill's own government isn't going to give much more information either.

Dodging the question

Surely it would be possible to tell us what has been spent in discovering the British Bomb without giving away any of the secrets of its manufacture.

But No.

Last Monday's Hansard contains the following question and answer:

Mr. Emrys Hughes (Lab., S. Ayrshire): What are the financial arrangements entered into with the Government of Australia as to the cost of the Woomera Range; and how much expenditure has been incurred by his department up to the end of 1951.

Mr. Sandys (Minister of Supply): Broadly speaking, costs incurred in Australia are being borne by Her Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia, and costs incurred in this country by Her Majesty's Government in the UK. It would not be in the public interest to give the information asked for in the second part of the question.

So we are still left in the dark and Parliament is not allowed to know how much money has been spent on the Woomera Range where the bomb is to be exploded. There is obviously to be an iron curtain round the Woomera Range.

The truth about Korea

Mr. Churchill rounded on his critics about Korea. Wasn't that a war? He went on: "Now, today, the Opposition have adopted a position of protestation that there should be no war with China. We agree with them about the importance of avoiding such a war, but I seem to have a recollection that there was some trouble about the Chinese going in to

(Continued on page six)

Peace With China meeting

A BRITISH POLICY FOR CHINA

'Let our allies know where we stand' - Kenneth Younger, MP

"THIS meeting calls on the British Government to give a lead, within the United Nations, to hasten the conclusion of an armistice in Korea, followed by a political settlement, which must be reached if there is to be peace in the Far East.

"It declares its belief that such a political settlement cannot be obtained without the recognition of the rights of the People's Republic of China."

This was the resolution passed at a large meeting of the Peace with China Council held at the Central Hall, Westminster, on Tuesday evening.

Viscount Stansgate, who presided, said that the foundation of the Council over a year ago had set in motion a current of public opinion which had enabled our country to take a stand and hinder the evil influences which would have spread the war beyond Korea.

"Tonight," he went on, "we are going to try to crystallise and express public

Mayor of Bermondsey
to Rector —

GO BACK TO YOUR PULPIT

Sequel to PPU meeting

FOLLOWING the Peace Pledge Union meeting at Bermondsey reported in Peace News on Feb. 22, several letters have appeared in the South London Press relating to the attitude of Councillor Alfred Kemp, the Labour Mayor of the Borough.

Councillor Kemp attended the meeting, with the intention apparently of raising the question of Civil Defence. Quite early during question time the Chairman, the Rev. James Adams, Rector of Bermondsey, gave him his opportunity but he put a much more general question relating to UNO and disarmament.

There were more people desirous of putting questions than the time at the disposal of the meeting permitted. The Mayor therefore did not get an opportunity of putting the question to which he attached the greater importance. He had, however, received an invitation from the PPU to debate the CD issue.

Debate rejected

This proposal he has rejected with the objection that it was conveyed in a "most insulting letter."

In refusing to debate the Mayor remarked "I could not wait until they received their instructions from Moscow."

The Mayor told the South London Press after the meeting. "What a gathering of the clans it was. Bermondsey Communist Party was there in 100 per cent. strength—all three of them."

"There was also a strong contingent from Southwark and Deptford and others from so far afield that complaints were heard from delegates attending about the cost of fares."

"There were hearty cheers from the Communists on statements about Russian efforts for peace and shouts of protest when Fenner Brockway stated that low standards of living drive people to Communism."

"Excepting about three questions the rest were obviously framed to show how wicked we are in protecting ourselves and how pacific the Russians are."

To these statements the Rector has sent a reasoned and conciliatory reply remarking that the statement "that the PPU receives orders from Moscow is not true and I am sure you will wish to dissociate yourself from it at the earliest opportunity."

With regard to the statement of the Mayor that there were hearty cheers from

(Continued on page six)

opinion in favour of bringing this sorry business to an end."

He urged the audience to think for a while of the bereaved people in this country and America, and remember that the Korean people, with their bereaved wives and children, were much the same as ourselves.

"I don't forget the Koreans"

James Cameron, formerly correspondent for Picture Post in Korea, said he had been present at two curtain raisers for what a war in China might be: he had seen the war which for 18 months had gone up and down over the rotting ruins of Korea, and he had witnessed the atomic explosions at Bikini, not unlike those which had destroyed 150,000 people in Japan.

"I don't forget the Koreans," said James Cameron. "I saw too many of them. I saw how negligible they were, how easily they were dispossessed, ruined and destroyed by a war fought on both sides on the lowest common denominator of brutality, as every war will be from now on."

Not out to undo revolution

Kenneth Younger, MP, who was Minister of State for Foreign Affairs in the Labour Government, said, "I do not dispute what Mr. Cameron has said about the horrors of war in Korea, but we have to keep on reminding ourselves that these horrors were let loose by aggression, and therefore the cause of these horrors is aggression."

Discussing the practical course to be pursued in order to stop the war, Mr. Younger said he believed we would not get a truce by showing military weakness, or by declaring that no matter what further action our adversaries took we would stand by with folded arms.

It was, however, necessary to convince the adversary that following a truce and settlement of what they believed to be their grievances, and that the United Nations was not concerned to undo the Chinese revolution.

We must see that our allies were in no doubt as to where Britain stood in this matter.

Ritchie Calder, Kingsley Martin, and Barbara Castle, MP, also addressed the meeting, of which we hope to give a fuller report next week.

A collection taken during the meeting raised £120.

The Under-developed Countries

On March 21 Peace News will publish a special issue—enlarged to eight pages—dealing with the under-developed countries. Among those contributing will be:

HAROLD WILSON, MP
(Former President of the Board of Trade)

JAMES GRIFFITHS, MP
(Former Colonial Secretary)

Leslie Hale, MP **Vera Brittain**

Emrys Hughes, MP **Wilfred Wellock**

Harold Bing, MA., F.R.Hist.S.

Frank Dawtry **Robert Greacen**

Francis Rona, M.Sc. (Econ)

and Sybil Morrison

Make sure of your copy—place an order with your newsagent today (coupon on page five).

The General "got a kick out of it"

The following editorial comment appeared in The Vancouver Sun, Jan. 30, 1952, one of Canada's leading daily newspapers:

"LT.-GEN. GUY SIMONDS' interview with Canadian Press on his return from Korea throws a sharp sidelight on the famous Truman-MacArthur argument."

"Mr. Truman fired his Far Eastern command on the ground that the military should always be subordinate in a democracy to the civilian authority. The military mind is invaluable in its proper place, the president held, but that place is not in forming political policy."

"After telling Canadian Press that he 'thoroughly enjoyed himself' on the Korean trip, Canada's army chief of general staff added: 'I got a great kick out of seeing soldiers at work again.'"

"It's understandable that professional soldiers would have that reaction. And it adds point to the belief that people who get a kick out of seeing soldiers in action shouldn't be empowered to make basic decisions on war or peace."

IN LONDON AND NEW YORK

Three thousand leaflets in support of Operation Gandhi were distributed by pacifists in Trafalgar Square and Leicester Square on Saturday. Anti-OTC leaflets are being distributed at Columbia (USA) University by the New York War Resisters' League.

PEACE NEWS

3 Blackstock Road, London, N.4
STAMford Hill 2262 (three lines)

7th March 1952

AMERICA, BRITAIN AND CHINA

THE Prime Minister's disclosures regarding the two understandings entered into by the previous government with Washington will probably have caused a good deal of perturbation in the ranks of the Parliamentary Labour Party in its new mood.

But nothing more was involved than should have been anticipated as a result of the policy to which the Labour Party, as well as the Party that was to succeed it in government, was committed.

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The weakness in the foreign policy of the Labour Party is not to be found in defects of skill in tight-rope walking on policy arising out of the Korean war; it derives from the more basic failure to face the clash between the Far Eastern policies of Britain and the USA.

Since Jan. 6, 1950, when the Labour Government decided to recognise the Peking Government of China, and the Government of the USA refused to do so there has been present the possibility of a widening divergence of policies.

This disagreement is not a minor matter in world politics. It is of first importance.

The fact that it is there but is being glossed over becomes of increasing gravity the more this country becomes tied up organisationally in the military set-up of which the USA forms the centre.

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The fact that there is this vital cleavage is one that the Labour Party should have faced so that it could see its way clearly ahead when it was in office. It is all the more important that it should be faced now when Labour has such evident doubts whether the Conservative Party's policy is likely to lead in the same direction as its own.

The American and British policies have been uneasily yoked on the assumption made by each side that events will in time bring the other to its point of view; the Labour Party when in office presumably holding the view that what separated American policy from British was just a time-lag holding up American acceptance of the fact that Mao Tse-tung's government was in actual control of China, and that in due course the American and British policies would converge.

It becomes increasingly evident that this is not so, but that American policy threatens to lead in a completely different direction from that for which Britain has declared, but one that is less likely to be unacceptable to a Conservative Government.

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It is true that when Mr. Dulles speaks the U.S. Government is able to say that he speaks as an individual politician. Nevertheless, Mr. Dulles is not without standing in the structure of the American Government, and he presumably speaks with a certain sense of responsibility.

What he declares is that "the United States must let all the Far East know that it would not stand idly by while any part of the world remained under the rule of either Communist or Fascist dictatorship. American intervention in the Korean conflict was a step in this direction because it showed its determination to prevent the spread of Communism."

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It will be observed that Mr. Dulles, who has been charged with responsible tasks of supreme importance by the American Government does not feel it necessary to refer to a United Nations decision as having anything to do with the American intervention in Korea, and he goes on to urge that the USA should launch an attack on China by Chiang Kai-shek's army.

Similarly, Senator Taft, who speaks with no governmental responsibility at all, but for the political party that may be at the head of the Government of the USA later in the year, urges that Chiang's forces should be helped to invade China.

As Britain is becoming much more closely linked with the USA through the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation than it is through the world organisation of the United Nations, this tendency, of which many more examples could be cited, is of paramount importance for Britain.

Whatever comforting assumptions may have held them back before, the Labour Party should now insist on bringing to the forefront the question of the Chinese Government's place in the United Nations Organisation.

Breaking point everywhere

THE fall of the French and Egyptian Governments emphasises that a world situation already critical enough is becoming increasingly dangerous.

So critical indeed is the situation in France that it prompts the question whether they may not be tempted by the solution adopted in Egypt, in which case we might see de Gaulle brought in as the leader of a new government and the immediate suspension of the French parliament.

But what has led to the present crisis there?

The immediate cause is the fact that French governments have been committed to policies involving a vast expenditure of money without being authorised to collect the necessary revenue.

M. Plevin fell because of opposition to the economies he proposed; M. Faure because of the new taxation he thought necessary.

Nevertheless, it is as true of France as of Britain that if present policies are to be maintained both economies and new taxation are essential. Thus the political aspects of the crisis in France are even more far reaching than the financial.

What is really at issue is the French contribution to the European Defence Community, and the continuation of the war in Indo-China.

False optimism

In spite of Mr. Eden's optimism on his return from Lisbon, it is impossible for France to implement her promise to spend £1,400 million on defence or her military commitment of 12 divisions.

The EDC army remains a phantom one, and its balance sheet phoney so long at least as the war in Indo-China goes on.

The conditions laid down by the French parliament, the Bonn government and, for that matter, the Labour Party when in office, have not been fulfilled.

A clever optical illusion of superficial agreement has been achieved.

Mr. Acheson has pulled the wool over the eyes of Congress. To him the importance of Lisbon lay in the fact that it played up to the sympathies of Congress, and it was the necessity for this which made the agreements necessary. They have, however, increased the financial peril not only to France but to Britain.

Desperately anxious to obtain more dollars, France and Britain can do so only if they rearm still further. But it is rearmament which has brought them to the verge of bankruptcy.

Britain's responsibility

FRANCE must now face the fact that its financial and military position makes a continuation of the war in Indo-China impossible, and that there is no moral justification for its continuation.

Britain must recognise, and inform America, that the Lisbon plans are fictitious and cannot be realised unless she is to follow France into the abyss of financial chaos.

Before it is too late we must rescue, from the false deductions which have been drawn in NATO, the truth that there is no solution to any of our own problems if we merely seek our own safety.

We cannot stand by as spectators of a France facing disaster. Not only is Europe one, but the world is one, and what happens in any part rapidly affects every other part.

The crisis in France must serve to warn us all that the only way out for them and for us is a new policy based upon the common interests of all men everywhere.

Encouragement should be given to the formation of a new French government based upon a policy of negotiating an immediate cease-fire in Viet Nam, and of reviewing its financial and military commitments in Europe and its colonial policy.

This can only be done under a general readiness on the part of Britain and others to share with France a similar revision of policy. A conference which could achieve a general settlement in the Far East; the firm determination to see that the Disarmament Commission achieves definite results, on the basis of which a conference could be called to solve the problem of Germany and to lessen the tension between Russia and the West—these are the immediate necessities.

—and opportunity

In this connection it is interesting to note that the Prime Minister of Finland has recently referred to the advantage of Scandinavian neutrality.

He would like to see Norway and Denmark withdrawing from NATO and following the policy which has been traditional in Sweden for 150 years. If such a neutral block could be extended to include Switzerland, France and Germany, many of the present problems would be solved.

Here is Britain's opportunity to help France and herself as she regains the moral leadership of the world by refusing to remain a part of the battleground of the future and becoming instead the bridge to a new Europe and the age of peace and prosperity.

BEHIND THE NEWS

India's first election

THE first General Election to be held in Independent India is almost over. Elections to the Upper House of Parliament (Council of State) are to be held on March 27.

Contrary to some gloomy prophecies of the confusion which would result when a largely illiterate people, dependent on pictorial symbols, attempted to practise democracy, the three-months' campaign has been conducted efficiently and without violence.

The National Congress Party has been given a clear majority, with 364 members out of 489 seats. The next biggest group is that of the Communists, with 16 (or 23 if supported by the 7 members of the Peoples Democratic Front of Hyderabad). This party which appealed mainly to agrarian discontent, gained most of its support from the Southern states of Madras, Hyderabad, and Travancore-Cochin.

A surprising failure has been that of the well-organised Socialist Party under Mr. Jaya Prakash Narain, which only in a few states won more than 10 per cent. of the seats. Reverses were also suffered by the recently formed Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party (Peasants, Workers' and Peoples'), whose Gandhian leader, Acharya J. B. Kripalani, holds that Congress has fallen far short of the Mahatma's ideals.

The right-wing parties, including the communal Bharatiya Jan Sangh (virtually identical with the Hindu Mahasabha) met with eclipse except in the feudal strongholds of Rajasthan, Orissa, and Madhya Pradesh (Central Provinces). Similarly ineffective was the Scheduled Castes ("Untouchables") Federation under the former Law Minister, Dr. Ambedkar, who lost his own seat in Bombay.

This encouraging example of Asian democracy represents a great personal and moral victory for Mr. Nehru, who has been abundantly justified in his decision to risk defeat rather than continue to lead a one-party State.

His position is now stronger than ever, and is symbolised by his constructive comments during a Parliamentary debate on Kashmir on Feb. 12. Answering the right-wing Opposition leader, Dr. Mookerjee, who contended that India should withdraw the Kashmir dispute from the Security Council and find "other methods" of recovering the territory occupied by Pakistan, Mr. Nehru stated that India does not intend "to impose any decision by bayonet or gun."

No concessions in Kenya

EVERY plea put forward by the Kenya African Union delegates was rejected when they met Mr. Lennox-Boyd, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, last Friday.

The delegates pressed for the repeal of two 1938 ordinances which deny land rights to Africans. Mr. Lennox-Boyd said the Government "did not think that any constructive purpose would be served by seeking to alter arrangements made in the past." He made no comment when told that Africans, the victims of these "arrangements," had had no say in them.

When the delegates asked for direct African representation on the Legislative Council, Mr. Lennox-Boyd said the Government "did not propose to alter the interim arrangements announced by the previous Secretary of State."

The delegates asked that compulsory education, now restricted to non-Africans, should be extended to the whole population. Mr. Lennox-Boyd said "the shortage of teachers and finance made it impracticable to introduce into Kenya universal compulsory education at once."

What are Africans to do in the face of this?

After the interview the delegates issued this statement: "When at last the Minister saw fit to grant us an interview he could only inform us that a system of affairs imposed by what is, to Africans, an alien Government, would not be varied. The Colonial Office speaks of co-operation, but seems unwilling to give any recognition whatever to the claims of Africans to have some control over their own destinies. This is the sort of co-operation a shark might offer to a fish it is about to swallow. We have to report the negative result of our interview to our people, but we can say now that this is not the kind of co-operation which the African people can or will accept."

Achieng Onoko has already returned to Kenya to make his report. Mbiyu Koinange, the other delegate, remains in Britain to help with the campaign undertaken by the Congress of Peoples Against Imperialism.

The Moscow Economic Conference

THE International Economic Conference that is to be held in Moscow from April 3 to 10 is being sponsored by the World Peace Council.

It would probably have been better if the Russian Government had taken direct responsibility for its organisation; by so doing it would not have underlined the doubts that exist in so many minds in the West, whatever may be their attitude to the problem of peace, with regard to the methods of operation of the Council.

Certainly an all-embracing Conference on economic matters would be all to the good. It could help to reduce some of the economic stresses under which the world exists today, and it might make a solid contribution to the achievement of a peaceful world.

When Mr. Eden indicated that he knew what was the ulterior motive that was influencing the promoters—that it was a Soviet device to get strategic materials, he may only have been screening the fact that a compelling ulterior reason for his condemning the Conference was the pressure of the United States against a development of trade by Britain with the USSR.

There is available to those in charge of the Conference a very simple way of making it clear to the world that different factors obtain in the promotion of this undertaking from those that apply in regard to the World Peace Council and that what is really aimed at is to find ways and means of raising living standards by developing economic co-operation between the nations.

They can make it clear that a Yugoslav delegation will be welcome.

"The woman tempted me"

IN an article discussing the attitude of the Western Zone Germans towards rearmament, Antony Terry in the Sunday Times recently, gave four categories into which, in his view, the adult population fell.

1. The "never again" group;
2. The young "can't wait to get at the Russian" group;
3. The younger women who secretly cherish memories of the war years as a mixture of excitement and romance, and
4. The Out of Work Generals group.

He further declares that the members of the third group will eventually turn the scale, not as might be supposed towards peace, but towards war, for he quotes a German girl as saying to him:

"If only they'd send some nice military bands around the country with men dressed in smart uniforms like they used to wear in the Luftwaffe, they'd have almost everyone voting for a German Army. None of us can resist a uniform."

He goes on to say that the women rather than the men want to wipe out the memory of defeat and occupation and that to them "uniforms and jack boots still symbolise the conquering male."

It has been said that from the beginning of time man has sought to put the blame for his own sins and weaknesses upon the woman, and this is certainly a glaring example of that kind of excuse. That there are some women who find a fascination about uniforms may well be true, but it is also true that some men also rather fancy themselves in uniform! It is in fact, a stupid generalisation that needs to be "debunked."

Possibly some women still look upon war as romantic and glorious, though it is hard to believe that German women who suffered the horrors of "obliteration bombing" could possibly continue to think so. The man who was obliged to be in the "front line," in either the desert, France, Italy or Russia while his home was destroyed, and his women and children killed and wounded could hardly have felt himself much of a "conquering male," nor is it likely that he would easily be persuaded, by the most alluring Eve, to go through it again.

"OUR BOMB"

With apologies to Charles Kingsley

"While the free nations still long to see atomic weapons banished, it is satisfactory to know that Britain has her own A-bomb and will test it this year."

—The Star, Feb. 18, 1952

"I once had a sweet little doll, dears,
The prettiest doll in the world;
Her cheeks were so red and so white, dears,
And her hair was so charmingly curled!"
Charles Kingsley's "Water Babies."

I once had a sweet little bomb, dears,
The prettiest bomb in the world,
Atomic, and radio-active,
And its smoke was most charmingly curled!

But I lost my dear little bomb, dears,
As I tried it out one day,
And now it is no use at all, dears,
(There are better in USA!)

Still, the moral is perfectly clear, dears,
We've only to trust our allies;
They've got H-bombs, germ-bombs and so forth—
I wonder who'll get the prize?

PHYLLIS VALLANCE

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Amount rece Our aim for Donations should be Fund," to t Sheppard Ho

Was gaoled by Nazis for hiding Jews DUTCH WAR RESISTER TO SPEAK IN LONDON



Pastor J. B. Th. Hugenholtz of Ammerstal, Holland, will be one of the speakers at the Peace Pledge Union's public meeting at the Central Hall, Westminster, on Friday, March 21. With him on the platform will be Dr. Soper, Alex Comfort, Emrys Hughes, MP, Sybil Morrison and Stuart Morris.

Pastor Hugenholtz's record as a pacifist goes back to the first world war, when he publicly proclaimed his belief, and was amongst those who issued a manifesto urging the refusal of compulsory military service. With thirty others, he was arrested, but was later set free without any penalty.

After the war, he helped to establish "Kerk en Vrede," the Dutch Christian pacifist organisation whose membership at one time included 13 per cent. of all Dutch Protestant Ministers. He was also one of the founders of the War Resisters' International and of the Ministers' International Peace Union.

In the second world war Pastor Hugenholtz, like many other Dutch pacifists, was active in the underground resistance movement, drawing the line, of course, at anything that risked the taking of life. He and his wife had Jews hidden in their home for a year and a half, and when they were discovered he was sentenced to nine months imprisonment.

All have responsibility!

The struggle for peace is the responsibility of each individual Christian and should not be left entirely to the Government or leaders of the Churches. Canon Raven, former Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University told a meeting at Wellingborough recently.

He went on to say that it seemed impossible to keep one belief in the Fatherhood of God and kill His people like cockroaches in the kitchen.

The meeting was organised by the local branch of the Fellowship of Reconciliation of which Canon Raven is national president.

THOUSANDS MISSING

"It is just ten years since I received my dressing-down from the tribunal for not complying with its decision. I remember gratefully the help which I received from the Peace Pledge Union and other COs." As a token of his gratitude the writer sent £1 for the PPU Headquarters Fund.

There are thousands who during the first and second world wars appeared, as he did, before a tribunal. Some obtained the decision they desired, others had to face the consequences of refusing to accept the tribunal's decision. The PPU did its best to assist all with whom it was in touch by advice or any other help possible. There must be very many who have the same cause for gratitude to the PPU and I would appeal to them to express it in the same way.

The sad fact remains that although since 1914 some 100,000 men and women have registered as conscientious objectors, we have lost touch with a very large proportion of them. I can appreciate some of the reasons which may have caused this loss of contact, but I would appeal especially to any reader of Peace News who is numbered amongst this 100,000 but is not in touch with us or a local Group, to send me a postcard. If they can send a donation, we shall be most grateful, but we want their help apart from any question of finance. As they at one time turned to the PPU for help, so now we turn to them.

STUART MORRIS,
General Secretary.

Amount received to date: £67.
Our aim for 1952: £1,000.

Donations to the Peace Pledge Union should be sent marked "Headquarters Fund," to the PPU Treasurer at Dick Sheppard House, Endsleigh Street, W.C.1.

At the London Tribunal

"CONSCRIPTION STIFLES THE INDIVIDUAL"—says CO

Baker's roundsman was sacked

A STRONG protest against conscription was made by a young conscientious objector, J. F. Bloomfield, of Headington, Oxford, at the Tribunal at Fulham last Friday.

"It gives people the impression that there will always be war, and that people will always have to join the army," he said. "Everyone is asked, when he becomes 18, 'When are you going into the army?' not 'Are you going into the army?' as if it is taken for granted. My conscience tells me that anything that stifles the individual is wrong."

Bloomfield said in his statement that Christ revealed the brotherhood of man, with God as Father of all. Since he believed that all men were brothers, he could not fight them. "Our Lord rebuked sin, and rejected it with an authority which we must lack if we try to overcome evil with evil methods."

"What is your conscientious objection to combatant service?" asked Mr. Tudor Davies.

"Basically," replied Bloomfield, "as I believe John Nelson said, I cannot get down on my knees and pray for a man and then get up and kill him."

He was granted exemption on condition of doing land, hospital or building work, or work in connection with food distribution.

"I was fired this morning"

"Are you a baker's roundsman?" Judge Hargreaves asked Alfred Farley, of Bexley, Kent.

"I was, but my boss fired me when I was leaving to come here this morning," replied Farley.

"What is your conscientious objection to military service?" asked Mr. Tudor Davies.

"My conscience tells me that Christ says 'love your enemies and bless them that persecute you,'" was the reply.

"What about loving your friends?" asked Mr. Davies, and Judge Hargreaves proceeded to question the applicant at length about the ethics of defending helpless people who were threatened by an aggressor. He was not able to give any very coherent answers, and the tribunal's decision was that he had not studied the matter sufficiently.

His name was removed from the register of conscientious objectors, but he was reminded that he could appeal to the appellate tribunal, and meanwhile was advised to discuss the subject with somebody who knew both sides of the question.

Wants to get to the front

Roy Chatterton of New Southgate, a Methodist, said that he would like to go into the Friends' Ambulance Unit, because

A YEAR BOOK OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

THE first World Congress of International Associations, in which 132 international bodies took part, was held in 1910.

It gave birth to a Union of International Associations (UIA). Nobel prize winner Henri la Fontaine and Paul Otlet, who had founded in 1892 the International Office of Bibliography, were the principal midwives.

By 1914 over 200,000 books and pamphlets, and 15 million index cards had been assembled in Brussels, all relating to some aspect of world organisation. Financial difficulties between the wars, and German occupation during the wars, retarded development, though the "UIA Service Centre for International Non-Governmental Organisations" was granted juridical status as a non-profit making international association with scientific aim by Royal decree, July 2, 1920, in conformity with the Belgian law of Oct. 25, 1919.

Work was begun again in earnest in 1948, and such personalities as Paul van Zeeland, Lord Beveridge, Aake Ordning, Lord Boyd Orr and B. Seebohm Rowntree are now associated with the Centre. In addition to the headquarters in Brussels, auxiliary secretariats have been set up in Paris, Geneva and London (Acting Representative: E. S. Tew, 9 Dyer's Buildings, Holborn, London, E.C.1).

The first complete description to appear since the war of the complex mechanism of international structure, governmental and non-governmental, has just been published by the Centre. It takes the form of a 1,234-page Yearbook of International Organisations (1951-52 edition; 50s. or U.S. \$7).

Prepared with the help of the United Nations Secretariat, the book gives addresses, history, aims, members, structure, officers, activities and publications of nearly 1,000 international organisations, classified in 20 categories which cover practically every field of human activity.

Analytical and geographical indexes, list of 1,200 abbreviations, various charts and a general bibliography make it easy to find one's way to the desired information.

that would give him the opportunity of helping both sides in the event of war.

He said that he was trained in ambulance and first aid work, and was also a blood donor. "In that case," said Judge Hargreaves, "You would probably get into the RAMC if you were given non-combatant service by this tribunal. They will not take you if you are untrained."

Chatterton said he felt that if he went into the RAMC as a non-combatant he might not be sent to the front, and he wanted to get as near to it as possible. If he were behind the lines he would only be helping the wounded of one side.

Mr. Tudor Davies told him that this was not the case, and the tribunal directed him to non-combatant service, as they felt that his objection was partly based on a misapprehension.

Richard Clymo, a Friend, of Hertford, said, "I believe that the use of force is not the best way to settle a dispute—it is better to use peaceful methods involving self-sacrifice, patience and understanding. I hope to be able to say, as George Fox did, 'I believe that I live in the virtue of that life and power that take away the occasion of all war.'"

He was told that he could continue in his present work with the Forestry Commission.

Australia developing atomic energy?

"A large amount of atomic energy," has been released in an experiment by the Department of Nuclear Physics at the Australian National University in Canberra.

This is the first time that nuclear reaction had been achieved by the Department reports Australian News.

From the USA...

The World Society of Caravan Artists, with headquarters in New York, has been established under the sponsorship of the Caravan of East and West. Member artists make the personal dedication, "Nature is the text; art is the eye that fathoms the secret meaning. Let me through my works interpret nature for the delight of the individual and the healing of nations." Two exhibitions of paintings by Caravan Artists of Japan, and one exhibition by Caravan Artists of the United States, have already been given in New York. In time it is hoped to have an organisation of Caravan Artists in every country, with sections for each of the arts.

Paul S. Cadbury, who is on a visit to the United States, was scheduled as one of the speakers at the Twelfth Annual Institute of International Relations held in New York from Feb. 22 to 24 under the auspices of the American Friends Service Committee.

Students at Kyushu University (Japan) recently went on a 2-day strike in protest against the American-Japanese peace treaty and security pact. They had been made especially aware of violence in the Far East by having American planes headed for Korea taking off from a nearby air force base.

When Winston Churchill departed from the U.S. after his visit to Mr. Truman, New York pacifists gave him an anti-war send off. Pickets distributed leaflets while he was being given New York City's medal of honour by the Mayor. Headed "Good Bye Mr. Churchill!" the leaflets said: "Your previous visits here were in connection with dragging us into war. A third world war with atomic weapons may well mean total destruction. We want no part of it. That is our farewell message to you."

What the New York Times described as a "dissenting note" in New York's total air raid drill recently was a poster parade by New York pacifists calling upon people to campaign toward averting the dropping of bombs rather than waiting until after the bombs drop.

PACIFIST PIONEERING

Please help us to help badly handicapped families

Among our neighbours are some so ill-endowed mentally and materially as to be a nuisance to society. Society, when unable to ignore them, commonly condemns and spurns them. But we believe that here are human beings, in need of the security based on love and friendship of which they have been deprived; and we should try to help them find this security, because we are brothers one of another. This, we believe, is one way of expressing our pacifism in action.

LOVING THE UNLOVED

"Problem" families may not be obviously lovable people, living as they often do in an atmosphere of filth and petty crime, frequently neglecting their children and resenting the help of "officials." Yet only disinterested love can help them.

THIS IS A CHALLENGE TO US ALL, and especially a challenge to our pacifist faith. Here in need are fellow men and women, the outcasts of our society, often a greater menace to themselves and their children than to anyone else.

Material want is almost never the main difficulty—their needs go deeper, are more complex. For nearly ten years we have been striving to meet this challenge—by holding out understanding friendship (sometimes constructively critical), by helping to cope with a crisis or tackling the scrubbing; by doing anything that will help the family to help themselves. Always we try to reach causes—not merely to remedy effects.



A TYPICAL CASE

The unstable family described in this letter from the Almoner of a well-known hospital is representative of one of the most intractable problems that face us all.

"I am submitting details of the case of Mr. and Mrs. S— and their family which I believe is the type of problem family which you alone can help... we feel that further material help will be ineffective alone. There is a deep-rooted problem behind all this. Both parents were brought up in institutions, and, I understand, had very bad experiences of them. The result is seen in their complete inability to bring up their own children."

I have visited the home which comprises two bedrooms and a very small kitchen; all these are damp and the place in an indescribable mess. We hope you will be able to help them."

Sometimes we fail, but that we often succeed is borne out by ever-increasing requests for help from Probation Officers and other officials.

THIS IS PACIFISM IN ACTION and we believe every Peace News reader would wish to play some part if it were possible. It is both possible and necessary: We need to expand the work by adding at least one more worker—we are also being urged to help start another Unit elsewhere. But although the five full-time members draw only subsistence allowances, lack of funds prevents expansion, and indeed hampers our day-to-day work. Will you take a hand in this piece of pacifist pioneering by sending all the help you possibly can. Even a little money will do a lot of good. A responsible official of the local Juvenile Court writes that: "the Unit has been of great assistance in some very difficult cases which have come before the Court, and the Court is very grateful for the valuable work done by the Unit."

WRITE FOR LITERATURE

THIS WORK IS VITAL - Do not let it be held up for lack of funds

HOW YOU CAN HELP

- 1.—By sending a donation.
- 2.—By sending a regular amount, monthly or yearly.
- 3.—By adopting a family for a month (average cost of Unit's help £5).
- 4.—By becoming a covenanted subscriber (we are a recognised charity for tax purposes).
- 5.—By making a collection in your Group.
- 6.—By enrolling on our register of part-time voluntary helpers.

STEPNEY PACIFIST SERVICE UNIT

MARY HUGHES HOUSE, (P.N. Appeal,) 71 VALLANCE ROAD, LONDON, E.1

Supporters Include:—Corder Catchpool, Arthur Collis, Frank Dawtry, Patrick Figgis, Kathleen Lonsdale, Marian Parmoor, Eric Tucker, Wilfred Wellock, Arthur Wragg.

The cost of this appeal is being met by a group of sympathisers

CORDER CATCHPOOL reviews STEPHEN HOBHOUSE'S autobiography, "Forty Years and an Epilogue"

FROM DRILL SERGEANT TO ABSOLUTE PACIFIST

AMONGST the outstanding personalities who have throughout the stormy epoch of two world wars remained firm in the pacifist faith, Stephen H. Hobhouse fills a special place.

He was one of the first to perceive and teach the importance to our movement of giving pacifism practical expression through positive witness in forms of social and international service.

From infancy, from childhood, imprisonment struck him a savage blow. It is consequently as a thinker and exponent of Christian pacifist principles, that most of us are indebted to his unobtrusive leadership.

The "other" S.H.H. is self-revealed in these pages, though there cannot be two distinct parts of a life which is essentially one whole. Out of the struggles and anguish of the active half life were born the literary fruits of the more quiescent later period.

From the last episode, of a dash to the Balkans (where in 1912 war had broken out) in the hope of protecting the Armenian Christians from further massacre, through to the outbreak of war, thence to silence and solitude in a prison cell, Stephen's way leads on in one continuous piece to the "Flight from London" in 1922 and the long seclusion of Broxbourne. Even those contemporaries who know him best were probably unaware of much that he now reveals to us of the earlier epoch.

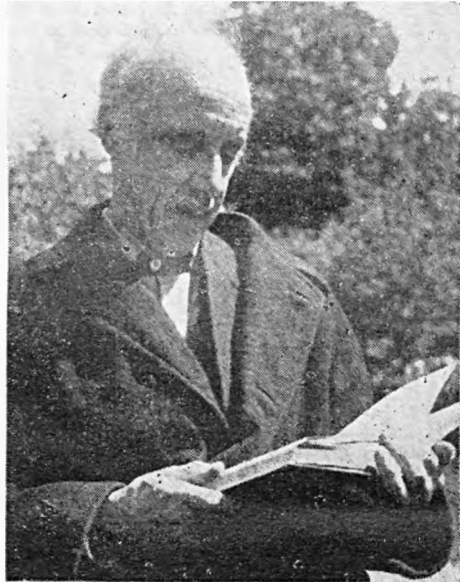
I HAVE been deeply moved in reading this very frank record and the impression made by it will not leave me. The cost of such unveiling of the innermost self is high, and is the measure of our debt to Stephen Hobhouse.

There are passages of literary beauty, descriptive of the early life—the Somerset countryside around the lovely ancestral estate of Hadsden House, where the best traditions of *noblesse oblige* were lived out by generation after generation of eldest sons of the old British landed aristocracy, the social responsibilities of squire to tenants and humbler village folk, civic and national duties in Shire and Parliament.

Thoughts and emotions are expressed with equally moving beauty—the self-disinherited eldest son kneeling by the coffin of the father whose kindly heart had been hurt by his heir's renunciation of all that heritage of privilege and duty; the heir who felt that he could not, as head of the family in semi-feudal state, become "a guilty sharer in the corporate sin of my class . . . living a life of comparative ease and luxury supported by the ill-requited drudgery of oppressed millions"; or the heart-searching pages at the close where the soul wrestles with the eternal finalities, of which at the age of 70 it senses the approach—still distant we may hope—of the

second great awakening, beyond the portals of death.

What Stephen describes as his first awakening, conversion, or "crisis of enlightenment" came at 21 during the Balliol College years, through the experience



STEPHEN HOBHOUSE

of Tolstoy's "transforming forces lying in wait to shake and change my whole life and outlook." These forces did indeed change dramatically a life of conformity to all the cherished standards of his caste and country, including soldierly proficiency as sergeant of the Eton College Rifle Volunteers, into the voluntary poverty and "self-identification with the oppressed" of a Christian mystic.

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THE HERALD ANGELL

By John Hoyland

SIR NORMAN ANGELL has recently published a most entertaining and revealing autobiography, which he entitles "After All."

It contains fascinating glimpses of his cowboy period in California, during the far-away nineties, at a time when it was necessary for hotels even in San Francisco to put up notices in bedrooms, "Don't try to blow out the gas: turn it off."

We see the young frontiersman, as Angell then was, shifting a house, which he desired to occupy, 40 miles through clinging mud by means of a horse and ramshackle cart; digging himself a 150 feet well, which had to be abandoned because no water was reached; driving herds of cattle from Mexico on trips occupying many weeks; and learning that "the fact that I could never reach for my gun, because I had not got one, may have saved my life on more than one occasion."

Northcliffe—a deadly threat to peace

Later we see him working for ten years under Lord Northcliffe as chief of the Paris Daily Mail.

What a strange mixture Northcliffe was! He would have no "problems" in his papers. He held, passionately, that a newspaper must just reflect what the people feel. He developed and traded on an uncanny personal faculty of knowing in advance just what they would feel, and putting it into words. Even in July 1914 he thought of the coming war as that in Ulster. Yet a year or two later he could make Lloyd George Prime Minister, and then force him to adopt the Northcliffe anti-German policies against his own better judgment. And at Versailles he could become a deadly threat to the future of peace.

The "Great Illusion"

Angell's type of pacifism, if that is the word for it (which it isn't), seems now incredibly remote.

Yet what a feverish eagerness was shown all over the world to clutch at the slender shred of hope which his "Great Illusion" gave in 1912-14 of avoiding war.

As he himself frequently points out, his views were continually, and often very maliciously, misrepresented. He was presented as declaring that war was economically impossible, whereas what he did say was that war would be economically disastrous; and that victors and vanquished would be involved in a common ruin.

He was right, too, as we all now ruefully recognise.

"If I had foretold," he says, "that Britain would be completely victorious in two great wars in the course of a quarter of a century; and that following these two stupendous victories she would be bankrupt, dependent upon the economic assis-

STEPHEN HOBHOUSE describes himself as lacking in moral courage; but it is the reader who will feel humbled at his own weakness by this record.

The immediate step from drill sergeant to absolute pacifist, from the heirship of broad acres to a worker's flat in a London slum; the decision deliberately to break the silence rule of prison because its imposition was immoral, and nominal conformity led to dishonest subterfuge; the tramp from one Peace Society to another in those few breathtaking days of August 1914 before the British declaration of war, only to find them in helpless inactivity; the organisation of a poster campaign in face of the growing fervour of war-patriotism; and, after our country was finally committed, of help for the outcast enemy-alien in our midst, meeting mockery as a Hun-Coddler from hostile press and public; and a hair's breadth escape from forcible immersion in Regent's Canal by a mob, whilst collecting signatures for peace by negotiation—these are amongst Stephen's unworn distinguished service decorations.

His costly witness of suffering in prison moved his mother, who had lost another son in the war, and who did not share Stephen's religious or pacifist faith, to lead the public agitation for release of COs after the Armistice in 1918.

NUMBERS of great names and personalities in the recent history of our country, mostly relatives or connections of his family, appear as we re-live with Stephen Hobhouse the events which bring him into contact with them.

He himself would doubtless prefer reference to his Hoxton friend Bob, who lived in a dark den in slum surroundings, with weak lungs, bad sight and frequent epileptic fits,

tance of the United States; the actual food of her people so limited that 'the roast beef of old England' became reduced to an ounce or two per week for each person; that her Empire would be in process of dissolution; even her fleets placed under the command of American admirals, her position as a world-power quite secondary to that of the United States—if anything of what has actually happened had been forecast, it would have been regarded as mere lunatic raving. Yet somehow the feeling arose in me that we were on the edge of a catastrophe of that order."

In other words, Norman Angell was a man of exceptional powers of foresight: and like other prophets he was doomed to proclaim a truth which would have no influence on the course of history.

Today every statesman in the world has to accept the thesis of the "Great Illusion," that war is economically disastrous to both sides. And yet such considerations have apparently not the slightest influence on diplomatic conduct, despite the fact that economic ruin means now the death by starvation of untold millions of human beings. Indeed the militarists, and not they only, freely accept Norman Angell's thesis, and chant "War doesn't pay—that's the one good thing to be said about it": and then proceed to call us to war from motives of economic self-sacrifice! "Forsake all that thou hast."

Emotion or reason?

Like most other men of 79, Norman Angell has moved to the Right.

He emphasises his regret for the 20 years he spent in the Labour Party, many of them as a Labour Member of Parliament. We may forgive him this almost inevitable result of advancing age. Is not Gladstone unique in being a statesman who moved to the Left as his years drew on?

More solid will be our regret that Angell gave so versatile a brain, so titanic an energy and so persuasive a tongue and pen to so flimsy a cause. Did he ever suppose in his heart that the argument "War doesn't pay" would cut any ice?

Why did not his association with Northcliffe convince him at least of this, that our great modern populations are moved (as Northcliffe so consistently affirmed) by emotion and not by reason?

To conquer the spirit of war, with its greeds and its hatreds, surely you have got to offer no fool-proof economic doctrine, to be rationally understood and accepted, but a master-loyalty, founded on allegiance to a World-Sovereignty—and to a World-Sovereign more worth following and dying for than the "economic Man," however angelic may be the persuasiveness and the spirit with which he is portrayed.

* Published by Hamish Hamilton. 18s.

A peace programme for Christians

1. Christian peacemakers never give up. Their policy is to seek peace because war is the cause of more evil than it checks. Their strategy may change in its details but always it is grounded in New Testament methods.

2. Christians keep faith whether their enemies do or not. They keep their side of a bargain even when the other party breaks it. They believe that being faithful yourself will encourage faithfulness even in enemies.

3. Christians are willing to lose face in order to keep faith. They will suffer rather than give way to anger. They believe that being right is all important; being victorious is incidental.

4. Christians are not discouraged when they lose a contest. They follow a Christ who suffered rejection, apparent defeat, obvious disgrace. But he outlived his enemies because he outloved them. Real Christians try to outlove and outlive.

5. Christians are committed to aggressive goodwill expressed in a ministry to the world's outcasts, in the relief of suffering (enemies as well as allies), in constant efforts to win men to the cause of Christ.

—Gospel Messenger (USA), Dec. 15, 1951.

yet "one of the noblest, most unselfish, most courageous spirits I have ever known, perhaps indeed in God's sight the best of all."

Mention of friendship with another personality in many ways closely akin to his own, Maurice Rowntree, who at 18 first introduced Stephen to the Society of Friends, will be of special interest to readers of Peace News.

THE considerable literary output of Stephen Hobhouse includes articles contributed to the *Libert Journal* and other periodicals, amongst which *Peace News* is named, as well as larger works, the products of retirement from an outwardly active life which might have prevented these more permanent memorials. The monumental volume entitled "English Prisons Today," which has been instrumental in transforming the British Prison System, was largely the outcome of his own experiences, although through ill-health he required assistance in compiling it, and he pays generous tribute to Fenner Brockway, MP, his fellow-author.

The series of wartime pamphlets on pacifist faith and practice are a contribution of permanent value to our peace literature.

One of these, "Christ and Our Enemies," with an introduction by Stephen's old Balliol friend Archbishop William Temple, ran to 20,000 copies, and was circulated by the Chaplain General to Army Chaplains with the forces in Germany and Austria.

Rosa, Stephen's wife, described by him as "a rock of strength in the midst of storm and tribulation," even induced the War Office to dispatch 150 copies to officers of the BAOR.

STEPHEN would himself probably place a higher estimate on his studies of the mystics, especially William Law and Jacob Boehme, because they deal with the eternal truths that underlie all our transient temporal activities. Taking his own estimate of his personality and achievements, we hear of sin, failure and spiritual humiliation. He shares with the Christian mystics and with Gandhi, who influenced his later thinking, that intensity which paints the soul's drama in vivid colours, extremes of light and shade, depths of grief for wrong-doing often real, and heights of passionate exaltation.

A personal memory of Stephen Hobhouse in Exeter Prison may form a fitting conclusion. He is standing up in the little Quaker meeting for worship held there occasionally, and sums up the sense of his utterance, so remarkable in such circumstances, with the words "in consciousness of the Eternal Purpose, time does not matter."

* "Forty Years and an Epilogue"—The Autobiography of Stephen Hobhouse. James Clarke and Co. Ltd., 12s. 6d.

All readers of Peace News are invited to a ———

PEACE NEWS MEETING

at NORTHAMPTON

on Saturday, March 8, at 3.30 p.m. in Friends Meeting House, Wellington St.

Speakers:

J. ALLEN SKINNER, Editor

HUGH BROCK, Assistant Editor

Questions : : Discussion

Tea provided : : Please bring own food

Northampton Peace News Committee

A NEW FILM FROM CHINA!

"VICTORY OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE"

(Full-length: all-colour: English commentary)

FIRST SHOWINGS

CONWAY HALL, W.C.1

FRIDAY MARCH 14th at 7.31 p.m.

FRIDAY MARCH 21st at 7.45 p.m.

Seats 1/6, 2/6, 3/6 from Britain - China Friendship Association, 17 Bishops Bridge Road, W.2. (s.a.e. please)

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The Arch

CRABBIN to be th note on th Memorial Se of the tradi nose.

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IRENOUN SUPPORT This ple the basis c YOUR ple P.P.1 Dick Sheppe

SOCIALIST P PUBLIC FOR O

On the platform: MON 7.30 YOUR

No

As this is a free right to select in. We neverthe complete a service and therefore urge 1. Send not later than Mon 2. Include: 1. Place (hall, event); speaker secretary's add that order and

Friday LONDON, W.C.1: 3 p.m. Ho: Brian C. Bagshaw and Pea LONDON, E.7: 3 p.m. Ho: Green St; Hu (distance and Op

Saturday GLASGOW: 3 p.m. Clyde St. C.I.; Ch (distance and Op

LONDON, W.C.1: 3 p.m. Ho: 6 Endsleigh S. Social Order Com NOTTINGHAM: Ho: Friars Lane; Ho: 5 p.m.; J. Ha (distance and Op

NORTHAMPTON: 3 p.m. Ho: Nelson Hotel; Ho: 5 p.m.; J. Ha (distance and Op

RUGBY: 3 p.m. Public Baths; Joh to Peace"; Joh (distance and Op

* "Forty Years and an Epilogue"—The Autobiography of Stephen Hobhouse. James Clarke and Co. Ltd., 12s. 6d.

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Northampton Peace News Committee

Monday, CLAYGATE: 8 p.m. Ho: "A Practica Chair: Vicar of Ch (distance and Op

LIVERPOOL: 7.4 p.m. Ho: Nelson Hotel; Ho: 5 p.m.; J. Ha (distance and Op

Tuesday, RICHMOND: 8 p.m. Ho: East She (distance and Op

Wednesday EASTBOURNE: 7 p.m. Ho: "A Practica Chair: Vicar of Ch (distance and Op

ST. ALBANS: 8 p.m. Ho: Church of Engla (distance and Op

Dear Sir

The Archbishop and the Church

CRABBING the Church of England used to be the prize sport of radicals. Your note on the Primate's sermon at the Memorial Service at St. Pauls brings a whiff of the tradition to my by no means clerical nose.

Do be just. The Primate's "obscure statement" on the lack of clergy is painfully clear to me. He meant that the position of the Church is so parlous that men simply cannot be found who will undertake to live in wretched, grinding poverty for their lifetimes.

A recent Collect for the week tells us that we are dead without charity. I feel that we are all a part of the Church and the failure of the clergy to move men to love and true peace is our tragedy as much as theirs.

When we are tempted to sneer at the fatuities and the Erastian policies of clerical bigwigs let us try to see them as gargoyles on the building that also inspired Gore, Sheppard, Temple, Jellicoe, hundreds of nameless priests with the sincere love of man in them, and that continues to live in those like Bishop Bell and Joseph McCulloch. Please read the former's noble broadcast on refugees in the last "Listener" and try to remember that his church has survived a dozen primates much less able than the existing one.

HENRY RUSSELL

33 Selwyn Avenue,
Richmond, Surrey.

(We think our correspondent has the matter out of perspective. Our comment was on the Archbishop of Canterbury and not on the Church; on the gargoyle and not on the building, as Mr. Russell has it—except that we approve of gargoyles.—Ed.)

I RENOUNCE WAR AND I WILL NEVER SUPPORT OR SANCTION ANOTHER

This pledge, signed by each member, is the basis of the Peace Pledge Union. Send YOUR pledge to

P.P.U. HEADQUARTERS

Dick Sheppard House, Endsleigh St., W.C1

SOCIALIST PARTY OF GREAT BRITAIN PUBLIC FORUM— OBJECTIONS TO SOCIALISM

On the platform: C. May, A. Turner & E. Wilmott
MONDAY, MARCH 10
7.30 CONWAY HALL
YOUR QUESTIONS INVITED

Notes for your Diary

As this is a free service, we reserve the right to select for publication notices sent in. We nevertheless desire to make it as complete a service as we reasonably can, and therefore urge organisers of events to send notices to arrive not later than Monday morning.

1. Send notices to arrive not later than Monday morning.
2. Include: Date, TOWN, Time, place (hall, street); nature of event; speakers, organisers (and secretary's address)—preferably in that order and style.

Friday, March 7

LONDON, W.C.1: 7.30 p.m. Dick Sheppard Ho; Brian Cummings, "Press, Propaganda and Peace"; PPU.
LONDON, E.7: 8 p.m. Upton Park Meth Ho; Green St; Hugh Brock, "Non-violent Resistance and Operation Gandhi"; PPU.

Saturday, March 8

GLASGOW: 3 p.m. Community Ho, 214 Clyde St; Charles Ashanin, "Yugoslavians—country and people"; FoR.
LONDON, W.C.1: 3 p.m. Dick Sheppard Ho; 6 Endsleigh St; Mtg for discussion: "Socialism, Communism, P.P.U."
NOTTINGHAM: 3.45 p.m. Friends Mtg Ho; Friars Lane; Business Mtg, pooled time; 5 p.m.; J. Hall Todd, "Food and the People"; N. Midlands Area AGM; PPU.
NORTHAMPTON: 3.30 p.m. Friends Mtg Ho; Wellington St; Allen Skinner and Hugh Brock, "Peace News"; PPU.
RUGBY: 3 p.m. Friends Mtg Ho. (nr. Public Baths); John Heyland, MA, "Steps to Peace"; Public Mtg org. by group of pacifists; Sec: S. Darlington, 184 Hillmorton Rd, Rugby, (4448).

LONDON, E.10: 7 p.m. Unitarian Hall, 100 Bridge Rd, Leyton; Re-union, concert, folk dancing, bring and buy sale; PPU.
SUNDAY, MARCH 9
BOURNEMOUTH: 6.30 p.m. Friends Mtg Ho; "Diagnosis of our Time"; Reginald Sorensen, MP; SoF.
CLAYGATE: 8 p.m. Ch. Hall; Stuart Morris, "A Practical Alternative to War"; Sec: Vicar of Claygate; Claygate Peace Group.

LIVERPOOL: 7.45 p.m. Lecture Room, Lord Nelson Hotel, Lord Nelson St; Hugh Hughes, "The Special Role of Britain in the World"; Commonwealth.
TUESDAY, MARCH 11
RICHMOND: 8 p.m. Vernon Hall, Vernon Rd, East Sheen; Arthur W. Ulof, "Anarchism and Peace"; PPU.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12
EASTBOURNE: 7.30 p.m. St. Andrew's Presbyterian Ch.; Frederick Mitchell, "How can Christian Pacifism be made relevant?"; FoR.
HIGH WYCOMBE: 8 p.m. The Vicarage; Hugh Faulkner; FoR.
LONDON, W.C.1: 7.30 p.m. Friends Int Centre, 32 Tavistock Sq; Jacob Nhlapo, "Africa in the World of Tomorrow"; SoF.

ST. ALBANS: 8 p.m. Town Hall; "Must Church of England support a War?"; Hugh Ross Williamson; Chair: Mrs. Dorothy Giles; FoR.
WANSLEY: 7.30 p.m. Central Library; Reginald Reynolds, "Peace and Quakerism"; SoF.

Helping the "Have-nots"

THE figures printed on the front page of Peace News (Feb. 22) blare skyhigh the propaganda for which, among others, both Lord Boyd Orr and Bertrand Russell are responsible: the necessity for "sacrifices" on the part of the Western World in order to help substantially the so-called "Have-not" communities.

All they need to sacrifice is armaments.

S. ESSEX NEAL

249 Cottingham Road,
Kingston-upon-Hull.

Heart and brain

EMRYS HUGHES' stand for George Lansbury (PN, Jan 11) must be welcomed by most pacifists. But it is not "in spite of his emotional make-up" that Lansbury had a good brain. It was because of this very fact.

The pronouncement that an outstanding man is somewhat deficient in brain because he is emotional usually comes from people who are heartless because they set too much value on their own brains.

Lansbury's heart inspired and fortified that commonsense and shrewdness of judgment admired by Emrys Hughes. He was thus a great realist, while others who criticise him—Attlee for one—appear to have no grip on reality. Maybe posterity will think likewise.

FRANCOISE DELISLE

62 Friern Park,
North Finchley, N.12.

PN in Greece

FOR the past three months I have been sending my copy of Peace News to the Greek newspaper, Guards of Peace. I can no longer do so for this paper has been banned by the Greek authorities.

I shall, however, send my copy in future to friends in Greece, and I would like to ask your readers to help to fill the gap created by the ban on publication of a peace newspaper in Greece by sending me their old copies of PN (and any other literature they can spare). I will undertake to send such literature to Greek people, including political exiles and prisoners.

BETTY AMBATIELOS

12 Michelham Gardens,
Twickenham, Middlesex.

PN and the King's death

The paragraph on the death of King George in Peace News for Feb. 15 has resulted in the receipt of a considerable number of letters. One from Miss Ethel Mannin was published last week. We cannot spare space to include them all. The following are some extracts:

Peter Green: "We expect this dope from the capitalist press, but not from a paper

that is "international" and "pacifist." It does not help the cause of pacifism or internationalism to salute the head of a military and imperialist state."

F Collins: "State occasions, such as (this) funeral, do more to spread nationalism and glorify militarism than do years of other propaganda."

Sam Walsh: "The revolution in kingship... is only on a par with the contemporaneous revolution in citizenship, which is an abdication of proper personal responsibility at the dictate of government. The royal funeral itself was the crowning indignity poor King George had to suffer—of serving as the *pièce de résistance* at a feast of formal sorrow."

Rhoda M. Clarke: "Republican leaders are just as much bound up in militarism as any royalty. In this connection, what price the late President Roosevelt, Truman, Stalin, and Mao? ... The 'people' will swallow any claptrap propaganda wholly whether it is dished out to them by Kings or Communists."

C.Y.: "His character was unselfish and brave. He did his duty and won the affection of millions. Surely by his death he hastens peace. Is it not very wonderful that Egypt, Persia, India, Pakistan, Ireland sent sincere tributes when America thought they were ready to go to war with us?"

Republican, Birmingham: "No pacifist can logically support monarchies... A journal devoted to peace has no logic if it tolerates—much less accepts—the principles of this deadly system that still exists in some less enlightened countries."

E. G. Macfarlane: "This nauseating bootlicking for those who represent a principle in social affairs which is at the root of world wars, namely national sovereignty (which means national control of armed forces) shows that your support for the idea of world peace is either spurious or insanely misdirected."

Thank you

I SHOULD like to thank all those who have written to me or sent me literature in response to my letter ("Facing the issue," PN, Feb. 1).

Though I may not be able to find time to write to each of them individually, yet I assure them of my sincere thanks for their encouragement and good wishes and trust that I may do as good work as they for the great cause we have at heart.

GEOFFREY RIDEOUT

20 St. Johns Wood Park, N.W.8.

Up and doing

LEAD FROM LEEDS

SALES have kept up splendidly since the enforced price increase. It is gratifying to have this confirmation of readers' loyalty and enthusiasm for the paper. New opportunities confront all of us every day and sales cannot fail to go higher and higher as we seize them.

Pacifist groups have an encouraging lead from Leeds, where members are taking turns to cover all the local public meetings. The grand total of 94 copies have been sold in a few weeks at five meetings. London, Birmingham, Manchester and Sheffield are among other centres where similar good work is regularly planned.

HOW ABOUT ALL THE OTHER PLACES?

Frank Burgess, of Birmingham, sends his prescription for bigger sales: "I send my copy, and two others I buy each week, to someone who needs educating—and here's a three months' subscription for the Archbishop of..."

Alexander Wilson, of London, has enabled us to mail last week's issue to all the Cabinet Ministers.

From Finchley, J. J. O'Connor writes: "I am sending my copy to the Heads of schools, concentrating on one address for four weeks, that is an average of twelve addresses a year. Such a scheme should have enthusiastic support from your readers." We hope it will.

And the Rev. Allan Hunter—well-known leader of the American Fellowship of Reconciliation in California, is arranging a month's trial of PN to all his west coast members. "I have been sending it around to lots of friends, they share my enthusiasm," he writes.

Are you helping too?

Circulation last week: 12,400

H.F.M.

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TERMS: Cash with order, 3d. per word, minimum 2s. 6d. (Box No. 6d. extra). Please don't send stamps in payment, except for odd pence. Maximum length 60 words. Address for Box No. replies: Peace News, 3 Blackstock Road, N.4.

DISPLAYED ADVERTISEMENTS are required by the Thursday eight days prior to publication.
Terms: 15s. per single column inch

MEETINGS

EVERY NATION KNEELING. World Congress of Faiths service, Caxton Hall, S.W.1. Friday, March 21, 7.30 p.m. Conducted by the Rev. Arthur Peacock, assisted by Dr. H. P. Shaftri and John Rayner, BA.

"THE CHALLENGE of Socialism." Public meetings, organised by the Socialist Party of Great Britain, at Denison House, 295 Vauxhall Bridge Road, Victoria, S.W.1. Sunday, March 9, at 7 p.m. "Anarchism, Bolshevism or Socialism?" Speaker: D. Fenwick.

INTERNATIONAL CLUB, Bath. Every Tuesday, 7.30 p.m. Royal Literary and Scientific Institute, 18 Queen Square, Bath. All welcome.

WEIGH HOUSE Church, Duke Street, W.1. (Bond St. Tube). Sunday evenings at 7. The Gospel of Peace! Social hour follows.

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ACCOMMODATION AVAILABLE. vegetarian and diet reform. Others welcomed. Sea front, small village. Innisfree, St. Mary's Bay, Ashford, Kent. Tel. Dym church 265.

BOWLEAZE COVE, Weymouth Bay. Luxury 4-berth caravan. Fully equipped. Gas lighting and cooking. From 5 gns. inclusive. Send for brochure. Gray, Buckland Newton, Dorset.

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A SMALL, undenominational guest house for peaceful simple holidays. Own farm food, well varied diet, comfortable beds, electric light, hot baths. God's Trust, Compton Abbas, Shaftesbury. Tel: Portwell Magna 360.

YOUNG MARRIED couple, active in the Peace Movement, urgently require unfurnished flat in or near London. Box 396, YUGOSLAV HOLIDAYS in holiday homes and camps. 16 days incl. from £20, or accommodation only. Departures every weekend from April, summer season. Organised by Holiday Friendship Service, 445 Strand, W.C.1. TEM 4929. Write, send stamp, state holiday date.

VEGETARIAN URGENTLY requires room(s), preferably unfurnished, London district. Marie Dreyfus, 34 Somerfield Rd, N.4.

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A BETTER health food service by post. All health foods. Expert dietist service. Health Foods, Portsmouth Rd, Esher, Surrey.

INTRODUCTIONS. PEN FRIENDS, companionship marriage. Details 74d., V.C.C., 34 Honeywell Rd, London, S.W.11.

BIRTHS

TAUNTON. BETTY and Denis rejoice in the birth of a son: Colin Charles, February 17.

LITERATURE, &c.

FOUR GUINEAS for a book review. Particulars from Sheppard Press, 3 Blackstock Road, London, E.4.

QUAKERISM Information and Literature respecting the Faith and Practice of the Religious Society of Friends, free on application to the Friends' Home Service Committee, Friends' House, Euston Road, London.

POETRY WRITTEN for all occasions. Free will payment according to satisfaction. Box 397.

SITUATIONS AND WORK WANTED

FIRST CLASS duplicating, typewriting, etc. Mabel Eyles, 395 Hornsey Road, N.19. ARCHWAY 1765. MOUNVIEW 1701.

REPAIRS, DECORATIONS. War damage reinstatements and building work of all kinds, by Parsons and Co., 327 Kensington Rd., S.E.11. (TUL 3052).

VOLUNTARY HELP (typing) wanted by the Peace Pledge Union at Dick Sheppard House, 6 Endsleigh Street, W.C.1, to assist with increasing development work due to the appointment of a field worker. Apply to Joe Rowley at above address.

FOR SALE & WANTED

CANE WORK, by Charles Crampton. 10s. 6d. All kinds of cane, seagrass, straw braid, ply bases, beads, etc., from Whines and Edgeler, The Bamboo People, Godmanstone, Dorchester. And don't forget your Garden Canes. Lists free.

HOUSMANS STATIONARY Dept. can now supply White business envelopes, 6" x 3 1/2", 25s. 1,000 (post 1s. 1d.); Manila 6" x 3 1/2", 25s. 1,000 (post 1s. 1d.); Manila "Monotuk", 9" x 6", 50s. 1,000 (post 2s.); Manila newspapers, 10 1/2" x 4", 2s. 1,000 (post 1s. 1d.). Special quotations for larger quantities. Cheap copy paper 8" x 6", 5s. for 500 sheets (post 1s. 1d.). All enquiries welcomed. Housmans Bookshop, 3 Blackstock Road, London, N.4.

MISCELLANEOUS

GIVE A GIFT for peace—thousands of contributions needed now for great national Spring Fair for Peace, Shoreditch Town Hall, April 5: books (old and new); non-perishable foodstuffs; toys; clothing; household, garden, picnic and sports equipment (new or fit for sale); waste paper for pulp, etc., etc. Look things out now and send to Spring Fair, 81 City Road, London, E.C.1. Proceeds to British Peace Committee.

COURSES in Herbal Medicine prepared by the British Herbalist Union, Ltd. Write (PN) Edw. H. Whybrow, FBHV, 46 Falcon Rd, Battersea, S.W.11.

WAR RESISTERS' International welcomes gifts of foreign stamps and undamaged air mail covers. Please send to WRI, Lansbury House, 88 Park Avenue, Bush Hill Park, Enfield Middlesex.

"OVER £4,000,000 wasted in cancer research," says renowned British surgeon, Professor McDougall, FRCS. Give nothing whatsoever to this vilest cruelty. Cancer can be prevented and cured (early stages) by short fasts, daily salad, raw fruit breakfasts, avoidance of white bread (always deprived large protein content, always constipating, often chemically bleached). Try secure Dr. Bell's Cancer book: Nature cure magazines (Health Food Stores).

Unpalatable facts for Labour This A-bomb nonsense

(Continued from page one)

Korea, which began 15 months ago, and that the Chinese Communists and their North Korean allies killed and wounded more than 100,000 Americans and nearly 3,000 of our own men, and that they lost themselves what has been estimated at over 1,250,000 killed and wounded. Even half that number would be quite a lot. One reads, too, in the papers every day about fighting that is going on even now with the Chinese.

"Apparently, however, according to the mentality of the Socialist Party, which only five months ago supported all this devastating struggle in Korea, nothing matters unless we call it 'war.' Apparently the important point is: What is it to be called? As long as it is not called 'war' the high condition of moral idealism of the Socialist movement is in no way impaired.

"Hundreds of thousands of men may fall mangled and torn by bomb, bayonet, bullet or grenade; whole areas of Korea may be devastated in the advances and retreats of the opposing armies; 35,000 dead may be picked up in front of a single American division; our own men may have killed many times their number in deadly fighting; but, whatever happens, it must not be called 'war.' (Hon. Members: 'Rubbish.') It is not the fact, but it is the name that counts.

"What a strange political philosophy. 'No war. Peace in our time'—that is what the Socialists said when they themselves were responsible, in conjunction with other nations, for using deadly modern weapons to share in the slaughter of a million or more Chinese and North Koreans. It is difficult to imagine such a process of self-delusion and mental obliquity.

"But whatever has been going on in Korea in the last 18 months is war, even though they choose to call it a 'collective police operation'; and it is a war entered upon by the Socialist Government, and waged by them, side by side with other members of the United Nations. Since we have been in office the truce negotiations, begun eight months ago, have continued, and the slaughter of the Chinese has abated. A comparative calm rests on the blood-soaked front, and the Socialist Party can turn their energies, I have no doubt with a measure of relief, from being war wagers to calling other people warmongers."

Of course all this about Korea is true. There has been too much disposition in the Labour Party to dodge the unpalatable fact that the "collective security police action" in Korea has been one of the most terribly hideous wars in history.

And it certainly did surprise the majority of the Labour Members to hear that last May the Labour Government "had decided that in the event of heavy air attacks from bases in China upon United Nations forces in Korea they would associate themselves with action not confined to Korea."

Aneurin Bevan's challenge

It was left to Mr. Bevan to bring back Mr. Churchill to deal with the questions that were directed at him, and to get from the Prime Minister a repudiation of Mr. John Foster Dulles.

The challenge of Mr. Bevan was put in a way that could not be ignored. He said: "The point that I am putting is this. Here is a quotation from The Times of Feb. 12—and I am not quoting politicians who are trying to get votes—

"Mr. Dulles, during a broadcast discussion last night, said that the United States must let all the Far East know that it would not stand idly by while any part of the world remained under the rule of either Communist or Fascist dictatorship."

"Does the right hon. Gentleman approve of that? Are our arms to be engaged in a war against Communism as such? (Hon. Members: 'Answer!') Does the right hon. Gentleman agree with that statement?

"During a broadcast, Mr. Dulles has said that the United States must let all the Far East know that it would not stand idly by while any part of the world remained under the rule of either Communist or Fascist dictatorship. I think he put 'Fascist' in as a make-weight. Does the right hon. Gentleman accept that as a definition of British Foreign policy?

The Prime Minister: No, Sir, certainly not. It is interesting to know that the Prime Minister does not agree with Mr. Dulles.

An appeal for wisdom

Mr. Bevan's speech was the best I have yet heard him make in the House. His peroration is worth reading in full:

"This universal indictment of nations ought to be left behind in the adolescence of mankind.

"Behind this facade in Russia there must be two main contending streams of thought. There are the younger ones, the younger revolutionaries, who have come of age since the Revolution was consummated, who, probably, had illusions of imperial grandeur and might want to have an adventure. They are reinforced in their advice, in their propaganda, by the growing belief that the combinations of the Western World might take on aggressive intentions, because behind this language of Foster Dulles, behind what is being said in the Embassies of Europe, there is a good deal of chatter about bringing the thing to an issue, ending it all, and the Russians

know this. Therefore, there must be in Russia advisers who say 'Let us take it on before they get stronger than they are now.'

"But, obviously, those advisers have lost, because there is another school in the Soviet Union. That school has always thought that it is not necessary to try to accomplish the world revolution by military methods, that they can always rely upon differences of opinion; and so far, their point of view has been in the ascendency.

"We do not want any differences of opinion between us and the United States of America to encourage hopes of a military adventure anywhere, but we do not want such subservience to American opinion that convinces the Russians that there is no hope for them except through another blood bath.

"We want no homogeneous policy on one side, and no homogeneous policy on the other side. We want frank exchanges of opinion, hoping that mankind will still have the wisdom to find a better way out of its difficulties than another insane holocaust."

Mr. Bevan is speaking for a big growing public opinion in Britain that is prepared to back any prominent Parliamentary figure that is prepared to make a stand against war.

NEWS OF PACIFISTS

"See what collective security has meant to Korea"

From MARGARET BROOKES

"COLLECTIVE security cannot give us peace," said the Rev. Claud Colman at a youth conference called by the Bristol Peace Council last Saturday. "We can see what it has meant in Korea."

Human nature was not frightened by a show of force, he went on. It refused to be negotiated at from strength. We must

Jelly bombing is a disgrace - Dr. Barnes

THE Church was not doing all it could to suppress war, the Bishop of Birmingham (Dr. Barnes) told a Co-operative Society meeting in the city on Sunday.

He deplored the use of "dreadful" jellied petrol weapons in Korea, which were becoming the "standard United States weapons for air bombing." It was worse than atom bombing "and an even greater disgrace to mankind."

He regarded with horror the creation of a new army in Western Europe which would "have a German finger on the trigger."

He said that he found it difficult to feel that the Communism which had so successfully swept across China should be regarded from our point of view as aggressive, as a phase of hostility to America and Britain.

"I wonder if it is not more rightly to be regarded as the beginning of a new social development, a transformation which in the end will give to China, with its great and ancient civilisation, the leadership of human progress... I am suggesting that the Chinese, with their gradually expanding intellectual outlook, may in the relatively near future create a new pacifism, and that a new understanding between the nations will be achieved."

One cause of the present tendency towards war was the world's increasing population, and sooner or later the nations would have to take action to limit populations to increase their quality.

POSTER PARADERS WANTED

POSTER parades through the West End of London in support of the Peace Pledge Union's Central Hall meeting, advertised on this page, will take place on Saturdays March 8 and 15, leaving Dick Sheppard House, 6 Endsleigh Street, Euston, W.C.1. at 10.30 a.m.

Volunteers to carry posters and to distribute leaflets are wanted.

Forty thousand leaflets will be distributed by London Peace Pledge Union members during the next fortnight. Willesden group will cover the Marble Arch area; Central London: Piccadilly and Leicester Square; Bermondsey; London Bridge Station.

Commencing on March 17, poster parades will leave Dick Sheppard House each lunchtime at 12.30. Paraders will mainly consist of Headquarters staff, others free to help at this time will be welcome.

THANKS FROM ZAGREB

PLEASE thank those who have sent books to the VI Zenska Gimnazija, Zagreb. The Headmistress is most grateful. They desperately need English grammar text books. The school has 10 English classes of over 50 pupils each. The school will be pleased to hear from other schools.

JACK K. NUTLEY

31 Danvers Road, Tonbridge.

HAS MACARTHUR BEEN FORGOTTEN?

The late Foreign Secretary replied to an inquiry (from USA) that HM Government had decided that in the event of heavy air attacks from bases in China on the UN forces in Korea, they would associate themselves with action not confined to Korea.

—Mr. Winston Churchill, House of Commons, Feb. 26, 1952

There was the question of what action should be taken in the event of heavy air attacks being launched against the UN by aircraft from bases on the far side of the Yalu river... that in these circumstances, after consultation with HM Government, or if time did not allow, with the British Liaison officers on the spot, the General Officer Commanding should be permitted to attack those airfields...

—Mr. Clement Attlee, Official Statement, Feb. 29, 1952—

"... and heard great Argument

About it and about; but evermore

Came out by the same door as I went."

—"Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam," Edward Fitzgerald

THE explosion of the bomb, unexpectedly and skilfully dropped by Mr. Churchill last week still reverberates, and as the dust begins to settle, and the craters and the cracks reveal themselves, the rescue of the wounded, and the attempt to cover up the number of casualties is hastily undertaken.

From extreme Right to extreme Left the Press thunders its astonishment, consternation, or indignation, according to its colour.

The Right denounces the perfidy of a Labour Government, which in secrecy conducted a Foreign Policy exactly similar to its own, and the Left roars its excuses and explanations of the fact that when there is a war, military commanders must be free to make war.

It seems to have been entirely forgotten that but for the MacArthur drive to the frontiers of China, and the open threat at that time, of bombs on railways and factories in Manchuria, China might not have launched the attack which drove the UN forces back to the 38th parallel. After all, retaliation in kind is part of the strategy of war, and what the Chinese did then, is in line with what the UN might do now, if the Chinese airfields are used for bombing in Korea.

A lot of nonsense has been both written and spoken about what took place during Mr. Attlee's conversations with Mr. Truman. Had there been any promise about the atom bomb in Korea, or limitation of the war, these would have made a popular announcement that might well have won him the election. He did not make it.

Instead, a week after his return it was announced that HM Government associated itself with the USA in indicating China as an aggressor. It is a little disingenuous, therefore, for Labour back-benchers to be quite so astonished and aghast that their leaders should have followed up that indictment with an agreement to retaliate if the "aggressors" should launch an attack. It is surely pertinent to ask: "What did they expect?"

It must be faced that the passionately popular desire to prevent a war with China while condoning one in Korea, is either emotionally irrational, or it is based on the knowledge that spreading the war beyond Korea to China will be, inevitably, the commencement of a world war, in which this country may well be turned into an atomic battleground.

It is constantly argued in this paper that limitation of armaments, and limitation of wars, is no answer to the problems of peace and war; limitation is meaningless to a military commander, whose business it is to win a war, not just fight it. When frontiers are no more than imaginary lines, fortified against the flight of aircraft, war demands to be free to strike back. That is war.

Peace with China is a good slogan and has a nice sound, but why not peace with Malaya, Egypt, Korea, or even Russia? So long as war is held to be the last resort in settling any differences then preparations for victory in war are completely and basically essential, and there will be no peace.

There is only one way to prevent the spread of war and that is to renounce it as a means and a method. If the Labour Party would abandon the futile and fatal policy of trying to make peace through war, they might yet be the saviours not only of their betrayed pacifism and socialism, but of the whole human race.

BRITAIN — Bridge or Battlefield

Central Hall, Westminster, FRIDAY, 21st. MARCH

7.30 p.m.

SPEAKERS:

Rev. Dr. DONALD SOPER

EMRYS HUGHES, M.P.

Dr. ALEX COMFORT

Dr. J. B. HUGENHOLTZ

STUART MORRIS

CHAIRMAN:

SYBIL MORRISON

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Registered Naturopath

Graduate of Edinburgh School of Natural Therapeutics

21 Promenade, Cheltenham, Glos.

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